

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as indicated. Insertions are underlined, deletions are struck through.

On page 14, line 19- page 16, line 3, please replace the paragraph with the following paragraph as amended:

The radioprotective plastic product can be produced by, for example, mixing polymers for use in production of plastic products and the radioprotective material, and then subjecting the mixture to hot extrusion, casting, drawing or like process to form films, sheets, blocks, etc. Polymers usable for the production of the product is not limited, but biodegradable polymers are preferable from the viewpoint of ease of disposal and the like. Any biodegradable polymers presently known or developed in the future can be used. Examples of biodegradable polymers presently marketed or experimentally produced include microbial biodegradable plastics available under the tradenames "Biopol" BIPOL (polyhydroxybutylate/hydroxyvalerate copolymer, Japan Monsanto Co., Ltd.) and "Biogreen" BIOGREEN (polyhydroxybutylate, Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Co., Inc.) and the like; natural biodegradable plastics available under the tradenames "Mater-Bi" MATER-BI (starch/polylactic acid, The Nippon Synthetic Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.), "Cornpol" CORNPOL (modified starch, Nippon Cornstarch), "Celgreen PCA" CELGREEN PCA (cellulose acetate, Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.) and "Dolon CC" DOLON CC (chitosan/cellulose/starch, Aicello Chemical Co., Ltd.) and the like; and synthetic biodegradable plastics available under the tradenames "Laetee" LACTEE (polylactic acid, Shimadzu Corp.), "Lacea" LACEA (polylactic acid, Mitsui Chemicals, Inc.), "EcoPLA" ECOPLA (polylactic acid, Cargil-Dow), "Celgreen" CELGREEN (cellulose acetate plastic, Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.), "Celgreen P-H, P-HB" CELGREEN P-H, P-HB (polycaprolactone, Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.), "Bionolle" BIONOLLE (polybutylene succinate, polybutylene succinate/adipate copolymer, Showa Highpolymer Co., Ltd.), "Yupex" YUPEC (polybutylene succinate carbonate, Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Co., Inc.), "Lunare SE" LUNARE SE (polyethylene succinate, Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd.) and "Poval" POVAL (polyvinyl alcohol, Kuraray Co., Ltd.) and the like.

On page 24, line 3 to page 25, line 4, please replace the paragraph with the following paragraph as amended:

The following Examples and Experiments are provided to illustrate the present invention in further detail and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. Unless otherwise specified, the proteins used in the following Examples and Experiments are: a collagen (tradename "Colla" COLLA, manufactured by Nitta Gelatin Inc.), a collagen derivative (a cationized collagen, tradename "Promois W-42CAQ" PROMOIS W-42CAQ, manufactured by Seiwa Kasei Co., Ltd.), a keratin (tradename "human epithelium" HUMAN EPITHELIUM, manufactured by Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), a keratin derivative (a cationized keratin, tradename "Promois W-WH-HQ" PROMOIS W-WH-HQ, manufactured by Seiwa Kasei Inc.), a silk fibroin (tradename "fibroin powder" FIBROIN POWDER, manufactured by Daiwabo Co., Ltd.), a silk fibroin derivative [cocodimonium hydroxypropyl silk amino acids, MW3500, tradename "Crosilkquat" CROSILKQUAT, manufactured by Croda Inc.], a silk sericin (tradename "sericin powder" SERICIN POWDER, manufactured by Serene), a milk casein (tradename "Hammerstein" HAMMERSTEIN, manufactured by Merck Co., Ltd.), a milk casein derivative (N,N-dimethylated casein, manufactured by Cabiochem-Novabiochem Corp.), a soybean casein (tradename "Fujipro AL" FUJIPRO AL, manufactured by Fujipurina Protein), a soybean casein derivative (hydroxy-3(lauryldimethylammonio)propyl chloride hydrolysate MW5500, tradename "Crowat soya" CROWAT SOYA, manufactured by Croda Inc.), a wheat protein derivative (hydroxy-3(trimethylammonio)propyl chloride hydrolysate, MW5000, tradename "Hydrotriticom WQ" HYDROTRITICOM WQ, manufactured by Croda Inc.).

On page 25, line 7 to page 25, line 19, please replace the paragraph with the following paragraph as amended:

A resin composition was prepared by mixing, at 60°C in a twin-screw mixer, 62.5 parts by weight of a polylactic acid resin (tradename "EeoPLA" ECOPLA, average molecular weight 8800, L/D: 98.5/1.5, manufactured by Cargil-Dow), 20.8 parts by weight of a fatty acid polyester (tradename "Bionolle 101" BIONOLLE 101, manufactured by Showa High Polymer Co., Ltd.) and 16.7 parts by weight of silk fibroin. The obtained resin composition was extruded from a T-die extruder at an extrusion temperature of 160°C, and cooled at a die temperature of 60°C to prepare a radioprotective plastic product (sheet) with a size of 1 mm (thickness) x 180 mm x 10 m. The sheet had a tear strength of 10.2 kgf (measured according to JIS K-6732).

On page 26, line 4 to page 26, line 16, please replace the paragraph with the following paragraph as amended:

A resin composition was prepared by mixing, at 60°C in a twin-screw mixer, 62.5 parts by weight of a polylactic acid resin (tradename “EcoPLA” ECOPLA, an average molecular weight 8800, L/D: 98.5/1.5, manufactured by Cargil-Dow), 20.8 parts by weight of a fatty acid polyester (tradename “Bionelle 101” BIONOLLE 101, manufactured by Showa High Polymer Co., Ltd.), and 16.7 parts by weight of collagen. The obtained resin composition was subjected to rotation extrusion using an inflation extruder at a rotational speed of 220 rpm, to prepare a radioprotective plastic product (film) with a size of 0.08 mm (thickness) x 900 mm x 10 m. The film had a tear strength of 2.25 kgf (measured according to JIS K-6732).

On page 28, line 12 to page 29, line 8, please replace the paragraph with the following paragraph as amended:

Into a 1 L stainless steel container were sequentially added 5.8 parts by weight of polyoxyethylene oleyl ether phosphoric acid (tradename “Crodaphos” CRODAPHOS, manufactured by Croda Inc.), 2.5 parts by weight of cetostearyl alcohol (tradename “Crodacohol S” CRODACOHOL S, manufactured by Croda Inc.), 7.1 parts by weight of high-purity vaseline (tradename “Sun White P 200” SUN WHITE P-200, manufactured by Nikko Rica Corp.), 11.6 parts by weight of liquid paraffin (manufactured by Wako Pure Chemical Ind. Ltd.), 0.4 parts by weight of poly(2)oxyethylene stearyl ether (tradename “Nikkol BS-2” NIKKOL BS-2, manufactured by Nikko Chemical Co., Ltd.), 2.1 parts by weight of poly(10)oxyethylene stearyl ether (tradename “Nikkol BC-10EX” NIKKOL BC-10EX, manufactured by Nikko Chemical Co., Ltd.), 4.6 parts by weight of liquid lanolin (tradename “Fulliran SP” FULLIRAN SP, manufactured by Croda Inc.), 1.7 parts by weight of propylene glycol (manufactured by Wako Pure Chemical Ind. Ltd.), 0.2 parts by weight of triethanolamine, 55.7 parts by weight of purified water and 8.3 parts by weight of silk fibroin. The resulting mixture was stirred in a homomixer at 250 rpm, thereby giving a radioprotective cosmetic product (cream).

On page 29, line 17 to page 30, line 4, please replace the paragraph with the following paragraph as amended:

In a twin-screw mixer, 62.5 parts by weight of a polylactic acid resin (tradename “EcoPLA” ECOPLA, average molecular weight 8800, L/D: 98.5/1.5, manufactured by Cargil-

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Dow), 20.8 parts by weight of a fatty acid polyester (tradename "Bionolle 101" BIONOLLE 101, manufactured by Showa High Polymer Co., Ltd.) and 16.7 parts by weight of keratin were mixed at 60°C to prepare a spinning material composition. The obtained spinning material composition was dried by heating at 105°C for 12 hours. Subsequently, using a pressure melter type spinning machine, the dry composition was melted at 180°C and spun at a spinning temperature of 180°C, thereby giving a radioprotective fiber.